

# A Study of the Development of Internationalization in Kyoto City

– To Build a Better Community with International Residents –

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## [Abstract]

This paper consists of two parts. Part I presents a survey of the Kyoto City administration's synthesis of a survey on the internationalization of Kyoto. Part II presents the concrete proposal of Kyoto City Multicultural Policy Council stemming from the results of the survey and an examination of the development of internationalization of the community in Kyoto City.

The data suggest significant differences between ages in terms of (1) concern for international exchange and cooperation, (2) expectations of residents in the community and (3) international experiences.

The data also indicate that significant differences exist between international experiences and the positive idea of promotion of understanding of cultural diversity by the growing number of international residents. People who have international experiences believe that the growing number of international residents facilitates the promotion of understanding of cultural diversity.

These data mean that we have to create opportunities to learn about foreign cultures and international residents, especially for those of us who are in our 60s or in later years.

**Key words :** Internationalization, Multicultural Coexistence, Cultural diversity, International experiences, Community.

## I. Internationalization of Community

This paper is based on the survey “Kyoto City Political Synthesis Questionnaire about Internationalization of Kyoto.” The survey was conducted by the International Relation Office of General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto. Nishioka conducted the survey by constructing the questionnaire and analyzing the data.

The purpose of the survey is to understand the international experiences, awareness, and concern of the residents about the internationalization of Kyoto. The data will be used to promote the internationalization of Kyoto City.

The survey examined, (1) experiences related to international exchange and cooperation, (2) experiences of using the Kyoto International Community House (KOKOKA), (3) knowledge about sister cities and partner cities of Kyoto City, (4) concerns about international exchange and international cooperation, (5) experiences with exchange of foreigners and international residents, (6) influences of the growing number of international residents in the community, (9) tasks that Kyoto City should take on to develop internationalization, (10) information of Kyoto City.

Simple aggregate of the survey was reported in The Second Report of the Political Synthesis Questionnaire: Internationalization of Kyoto City.

The focus of the investigation reported in this paper is on “the age and community affairs” and “international experience and understandings of internationalization” to clearly identify the factors that promote the development of an international community.

Foreign residents: Those who have foreign nationalities living in Kyoto City

International residents: International residents include not only the foreign national residents but also those who have acquired Japanese nationality, who are born of international marriages, and other Japanese citizens with different cultural backgrounds.

### I-1. Methodology, data collection, and subjects

#### Methodology

The data were collected using a questionnaire administered by the Kyoto City administration.

The questionnaire was completed voluntarily.

The quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS (23.0); analyses were conducted by Shoko Nishioka and Hiratoshi Kaneda

## Data collection

Questionnaires were sent by mail; completed questionnaires were returned by the respondents.

The surveys were conducted between 1/17/2013 (Thursday) and 1/31/2013 (Thursday).

A total of 1,184 questionnaires were returned, representing a response rate of 39.5% .

## Subjects

Subjects were 3,000 citizens aged 20 or older; they were randomly selected from a basic resident register of Kyoto City.

## Respondent attributes

**Table 1. Subjects divided by sex and age group**

Age	Male	Female	N.A.	Total	%
20s	44	77	0	121	10.2
30s	61	77	0	138	11.7
40s	77	120	0	197	16.6
50s	74	95	0	169	14.3
60s	122	148	0	270	22.8
70s and older	122	145	2	269	22.7
N.A.	1	0	19	20	1.7
Total	501	662	21	1,184	100.0
%	42.3	55.9	1.8	100.0	

**Table 2. Subjects divided by district**

District	Number	%
Kita	102	8.6
Kamigyo	83	7.0
Sakyo	128	10.8
Nakagyo	94	7.9
Higasiyama	28	2.4
Yamashina	104	8.8
Shimogyo	62	5.2
Minami	75	6.3
Ukyo	155	13.1
Nishikyo	124	10.5
Fushimi	203	17.1
N.A.	26	2.2
Total	1,184	100.0

**Table 3. Subjects divided by occupation**

Occupation	Number	%
Self-employed Profession	154	13.0
Office Worker Public Officer	345	29.1
Homemaker	273	23.1
Student	47	4.0
Inoccupation	247	20.9
Other	86	7.3
N.A.	32	2.7
Total	1,184	100.0

**Table 4. Subjects divided by native language**

Native Language	Number	%
Japanese	1,142	96.5
English	2	0.2
Chinese	4	0.3
Korean	7	0.6
Other	4	0.3
N.A.	25	2.1
Total	1,184	100.0

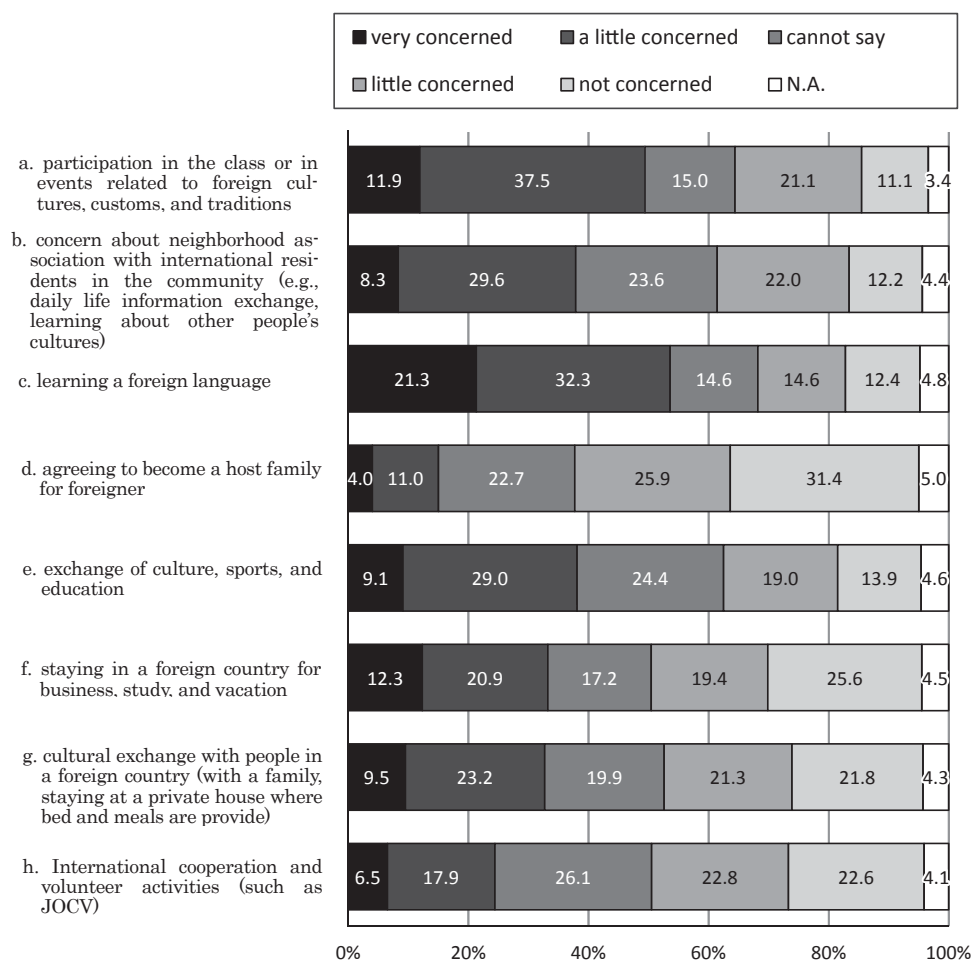
## I-2. Age and concern about the international residents in the community

Age shows significant differences ( $p < 0.000$ ) in

- 1) Concern about the neighborhood association
- 2) Expedition of international residents
- 3) International experience

### I-2-1. Age and concern to neighborhood association

• Overall



N= 1184

Figure 1. Concern about international exchange and international cooperation

Result: (a) participation in classes or events related to foreign cultures, customs, and traditions. (b) neighborhood association with international residents in the community (daily life information exchange, learning other culture) (c) learning foreign languages have high concern but (d) acceptance home stay (to become host family) has low concern.

・ By age group

As a community matter, (b) concerns about the neighborhood association with international residents in the community (daily life information exchange, learning each other's culture) was examined.

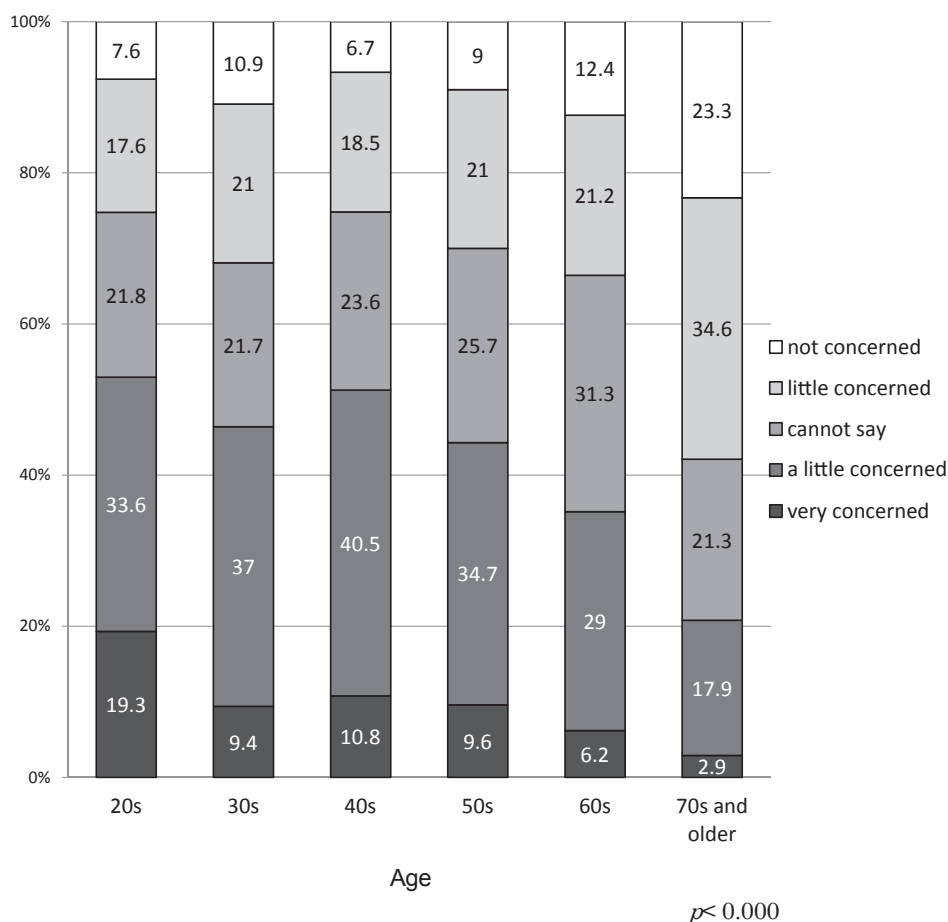


Figure2 Concerns about neighborhood association with international residents in the community (e.g., daily life information exchange, learning each other's culture) by age group

- Result:
- Respondents in their 20s showed the highest levels of concern; the levels of concern gradually decreased with age.
  - Respondents in their 70s or in later years showed the lowest levels of concern, but those in their 30s always showed almost the same levels of concern as those in their 60s or 70s and in later years.
  - Respondents in their 30s showed low levels of concern.

Table 5. Concern about neighborhood association with international residents in the community (e.g., daily life information exchange, learning about other people's cultures) by age group

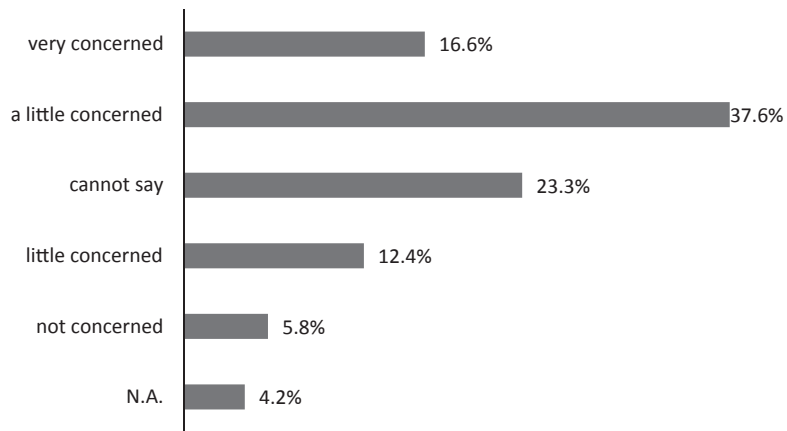
Age	Average	SD	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s and older
20s	3.39	1.20					**	***
30s	3.13	1.18						***
40s	3.30	1.10					*	***
50s	3.15	1.13						***
60s	2.95	1.12		**				***
70s and older	2.43	1.12	***	***	***	***	***	
All	3.00	1.18	F=19.083					
* $p < 0.05$ . ** $p < 0.01$ . *** $p < 0.001$								

Result: Respondents in their 70s or in later years showed significantly different levels of concern from all other age groups; those in their 60s showed significantly different levels of concern from those in their 20s and 40s.

## I-2-2. Expectations of international residents in the community

- 1) Expectations of international residents to introduce their foreign language and foreign cultures to the community

・ Overall



N= 1184

Figure 3. Expectation for international residents to introduce their languages and cultures

Result: More than half of the respondents expected international residents to introduce their languages and inform the community about their cultures.

• By age group

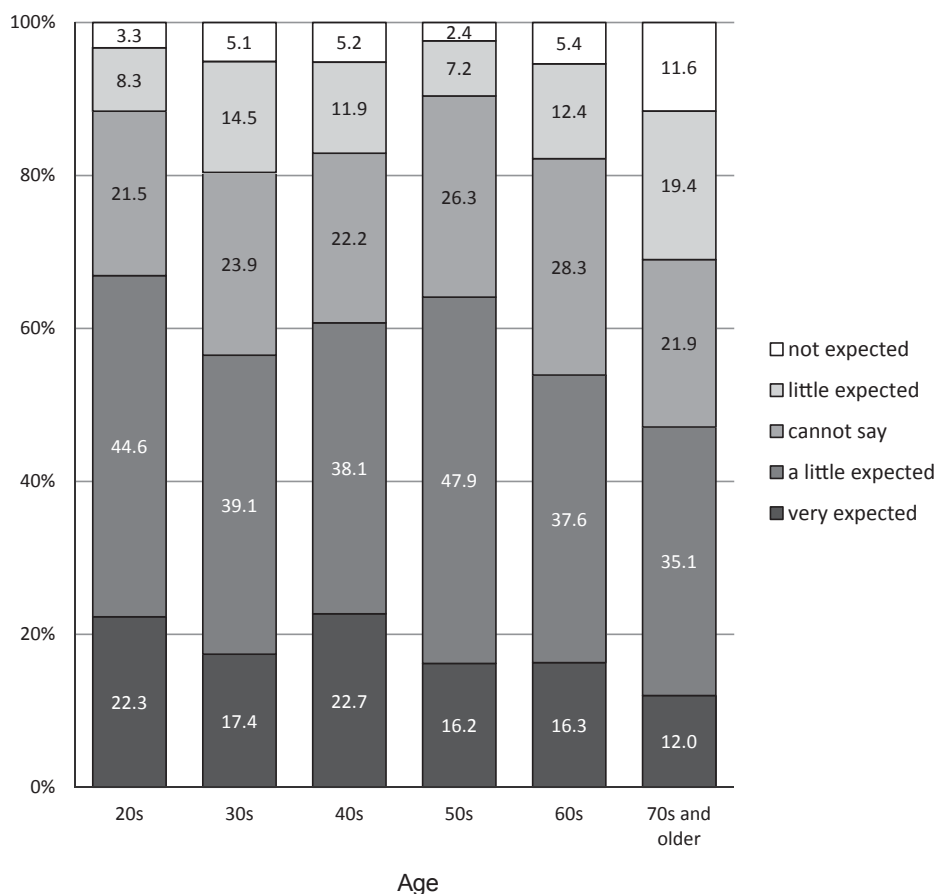


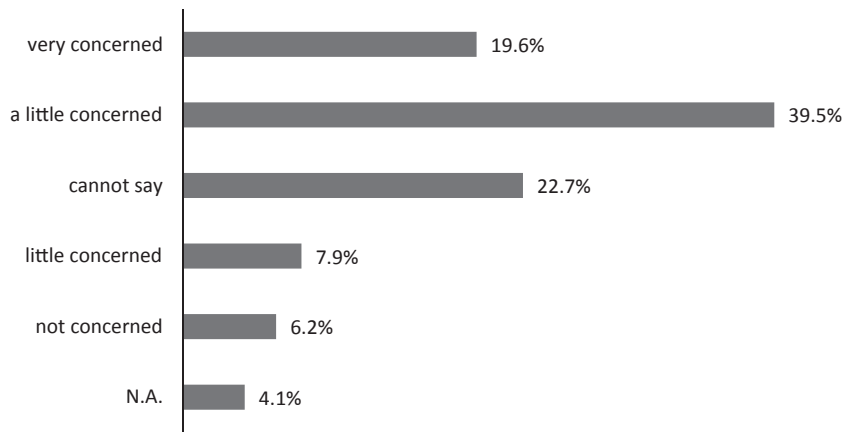
Figure 4. Expectations for international residents to introduce their languages and cultures by age groups

- Result:
- Respondents in their 20s showed the highest level expectation, followed by those in their 50s, 40s, 30s, 60s, 70s and older, in order of decreasing levels of expectations.
  - Respondents in their 70s and in later years showed the lowest levels of expectations.
  - Respondents in their 30s also showed low levels of expectations.

2) Expectations for international residents to participate in community activities



・ Overall

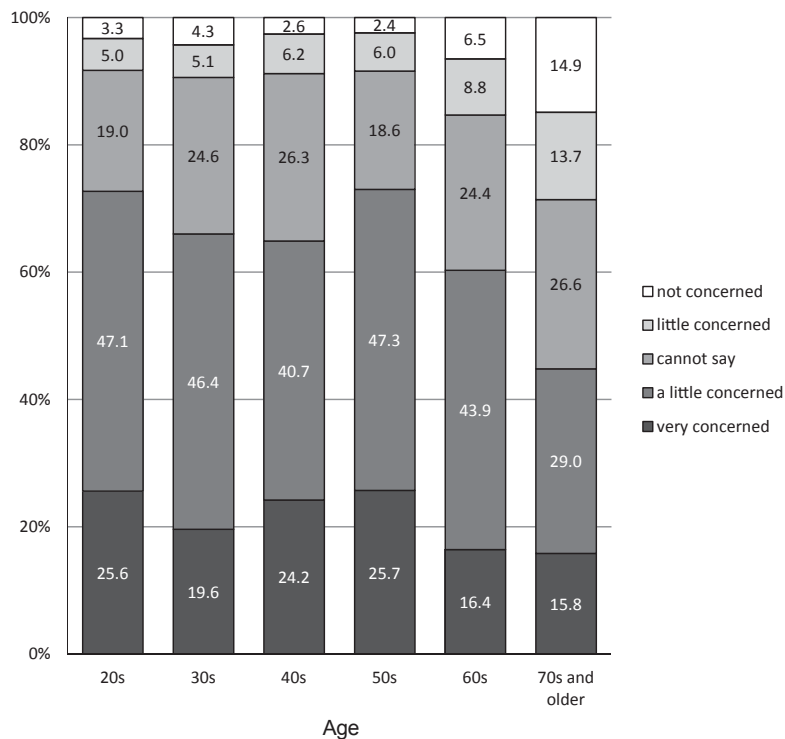


N=1184

Figure 5. Expectations for international residents to participate in community activities

Result: 60% of the citizens expected international residents to participate in community activities.

・ By age group



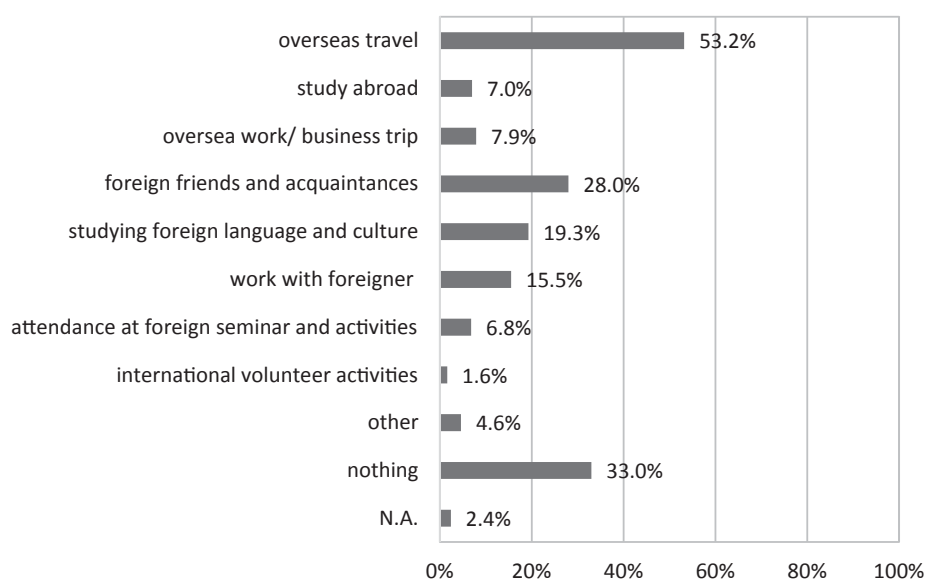
N=1184  $p < 0.000$

Figure 6. Expectations for international residents to participate in community activities by age group

- Result:
- Respondents in their 50s showed the highest levels of expectation, followed by those in their 20s, 40s, 30s, 60s, 70s and older, in order of decreasing level of expectations.
  - Those in their 70s and in later years showed the lowest level of experience.
  - Those in their 30s also showed low levels of experience.

### I-2-3. International experience

- Overall



N=1184

Figure 7. International experiences

- Result:
- Half of the respondents have had experiences of traveling abroad.
  - Almost one third of the respondents have foreign friends.
  - One third of the respondents have no international experience.

・ By age group

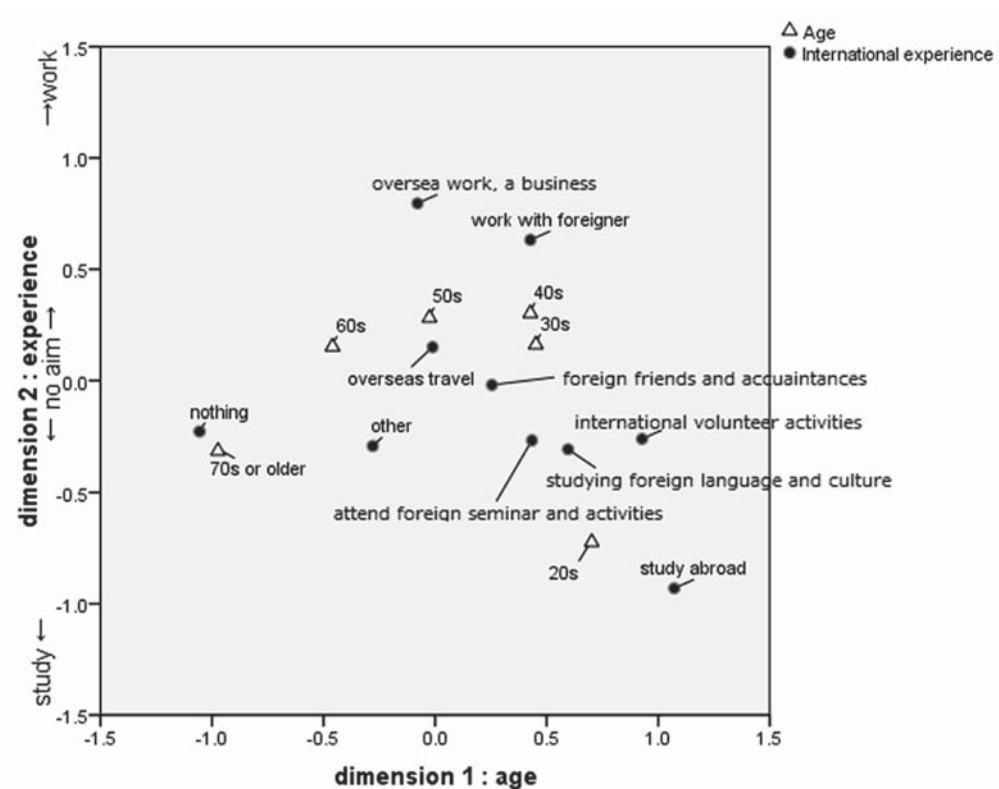


Figure 8. Relationship between age and international experience

In the scatterplot of age by international experience, the closer the two categories are plotted against each other the stronger the relationship between the two dimensions.

Result: The graph illustrating the relationship between age and experience shows the following:

- ・ Those in their 70s and in later years have no international experience.
- ・ Respondents in their 50s and 60s have experiences of traveling abroad.
- ・ Respondents in their 30s and 40s have personal relationships with foreigners.
- ・ Respondents in their 20s are different from their older peers. They are related to foreign countries by experience of studying abroad and learning foreign languages and cultures.

### I-3. International experience and positive ideas toward the growing number of international residents

Table 6. International experience and positive attitudes about promoting the diversity of cultures/ values

Experiences	Promote the understanding of diversity of cultures / values				
	very concerned	a little concerned	cannot say	little concerned	not concerned
overseas travel	5.405	1.797	-3.683	-3.945	-2.251
study abroad	8.119	-1.581	-2.736	-2.752	-1.708
oversea work/ business trip	4.221	0.718	-2.422	-1.742	-1.159
foreign friends and acquaintances	6.767	1.234	-3.807	-4.624	-2.576
studying foreign language and culture	8.500	0.564	-5.116	-4.162	-2.820
work with foreigner	4.460	1.553	-2.762	-2.526	-2.510
attendance at foreign seminar and activities	7.781	-1.082	-2.528	-3.302	-1.666
international volunteer activities	4.316	-1.536	-0.906	-0.525	-0.824
other	5.142	0.675	-2.951	-2.216	-0.602

$$p \leq 5\% (\alpha = 0.05)$$

$$T = (Q1.1 \text{ response rate} - Q1.10 \text{ response rate}) / \text{SQRT} ( \text{weighted average P1A} * (1 - \text{weighted average P1A}) * (1/n1 + 1/n10) ) \quad \text{shaded cell} \geq |1.96|$$

Results: Shaded cell shows significant difference. International experience allows respondents to have a more positive attitudes regarding the growing number of international residents. That is, citizens who have had international experiences expect the promotion of understanding of diversity of culture/ value by the growing number of international residents.

### I-4. Discussion of findings

The data suggest significant differences between age groups in terms of (1) concerns about international exchange and cooperation, (2) expectations of residents in the community and (3) international experiences.

Both in (1) concerns about international exchange and cooperation, and in (2) expectations of residents in community, it is clear that those in their 20s show the highest levels of concerns and expectations, followed by those in their 50s. In expectations of international residents to participate community activities, those in their 50s have the highest expectations, followed by those in their 20s. Those in their 70s and in later years show the lowest levels of concerns and

expectations.

Respondents in their 20s and 50s show high levels of concerns/expectations and those in their 60s and 70s or in later years show low levels of concerns/expectations. Those in their 30s show low levels of concerns/expectations. In Japan, people in their 30s are the busiest; they have limited time for foreign affairs. Japanese life is reflected in their foreign affairs.

So far community life has been supported by retired elderly people because those in younger age groups do not have time to spend doing community building activities in Japan. If those in their 60s and 70s or in later years are expected to contribute to the promotion of the international community, we have to consider our actions towards the elderly.

Significant differences emerged shows across age groups with respect to international experiences. Those in their 70s or in later years do not have any international experiences, where as those in their 50s and 60s have traveled abroad. Those in their 30s and 40s have personal relationships with foreigners, while those in their 20s differ from all other age groups in that their relationship with foreign countries. Those in their 20s are related through study abroad programs, and learn about foreign language and cultures.

Data indicate significant differences among respondents in their international experiences and positive attitudes about the promotion of understanding of cultural diversity by the growing number of international residents. Those who have international experiences believe that the growing number of international residents contribute to the promotion of understanding of cultural diversity.

These data indicate the need to create opportunities to learn about foreign cultures and the international residents. Opportunities are especially needed for the elderly citizens.

The next section considers the development of Kyoto City as an international city.

## II. Development : Internationalization of the Community in Kyoto City

The Kyoto City Internationalization Promotion Plan (from 2008 to 2017), aimed at transforming Kyoto into a vivid multicultural city; it was designed to start programs to promote the internationalization of the city. In 2013, the halfway point of the planning period, the Plan was revised, some new items were added according to the recent social changes.

The following four conditions were added and emphasized.

- (1) Progress of social and economic globalization
- (2) Seriousness of global problems
- (3) Growing importance of activities by municipalities

- (4) Increase in the number of foreigners newly residing in Kyoto requires community level measurements.

Here this paper focuses on “(4) Increase in the number of foreigners newly residing in Kyoto requires community level measurements.” The numbers of foreign residents who have newly moved to Kyoto was 6,890 in FY2012 and 6,832 in FY2013. <sup>①</sup> The number of foreign residents in Kyoto who are registered on the basic resident register was 41,609 in 2015. <sup>②</sup> The community level internationalization has become urgent issue.

One of the basic ideas underlying the plan is “Kyoto- a city that embraces cultural diversity”; “Building a city where all citizens, including international residents, can live comfortably and play active roles in communities.” That is, “Kyoto is expected to become a city where all those who have their roots in foreign countries, regardless of their Japanese citizenship status, can live comfortably. Kyoto is also expected to become a city where citizens can live not only comfortably, but also can lead rich lives by utilizing their knowledge and skills actively in their communities.”

In addition, one of the points that deserve consideration is multicultural coexistence. It is critical to dedicate efforts to “Building a city where all citizens including international residents can live comfortably and play active roles in communities.”

The plan includes main measures. “Fulfill the needs of international residents and visitors and improve their living environment.” It also indicates. “Train people to acquire international way of thinking,” that is “With the advent of globalization, it is very important for people to acquire international way of thinking. Therefore, we must encourage people to participate in international events. We must also provide people with opportunities to learn other cultures and languages inside and outside of schools and teach them the importance of international cooperation. This way, we can train people who can carry out international activities.” <sup>③</sup>

Kyoto City Multiculturalism Policy Council worked for the above international community activities. Under the plan, Kyoto City multicultural council proposed several concrete ideas for the internationalization of the community:

2013;

- ・ To create more places where residents can exchange cultures. There are The Kyoto City Networking Salon for Community Welfare and Multicultural Exchange, and Kyoto City Fushimi Juvenile Activity Centers. We need additional centers.
- ・ To create strong networks between the centers.
- ・ Government and citizens should cooperate to promote multicultural coexistence. <sup>④</sup>

2014;

- ・ To create opportunities for all generations to understand multiculturalism.

- ・ To cultivate human resources for the multicultural coexistence.
- ・ To create more activities for the all citizens.<sup>⑤</sup>

2015;

- ・ To increase the recognition of coexistence with international residents.
- ・ To promote cooperation between organizations and groups (regional women's groups such as "Chiiki Josei Kai" and university students groups).
- ・ To inform the community of model activities.<sup>⑥</sup>

The results of the survey contributed to the proposals for 2014 and 2015.

International residents are from many countries and regions. The numbers are follows;

1. Korea (20,679), 2. China (9,882), 3. Chosen (1,642), 4. Taiwan (1,205), 5. U.S.A. (994), 6. Vietnam (919), 7. Philippines (914) , 8. Indonesia (499), 9. France (459), 10. Thailand (366), 11. England (351), 12. Germany (267) 13. India (261), 14. Canada (235), 15. Nepal (231), 16. Australia (210), 17. Malaysia (172), 18. Italy (146), 19. Russia (140), 20. Brazil (132).

Total number of countries and regions is 144 in 2015; the total number of international residents is 41,609.

Their statuses are also diverse as follows;

- Special permanent resident (19,497), Student (9,115), Permanent resident (5,124), Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services (1,471), Dependent (1,458), Spouse or Child of Japanese National (1,358), Long Term Resident (711), Professor (552), Designated Activities (504), Skilled Labor (298), Others (1,521), Total (41,609).<sup>⑦</sup>

Kyoto City is trying to build an international city. We expect that all proposals will be quickly accepted and widely spread to promote multicultural coexistence.

## Note

- ① International Relations Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto, Kyoto City Internationalization Promotion Plan(Revised) - Aimed at transforming Kyoto to a vivid multicultural city, 2014. p. 20.
- ② International Relations Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto, Report: 2015 (Heisei 27) Kyoto City Multicultural Policy Council, 2016. p. 19.
- ③ International Relations Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto, 2014. *op. cit.*, p. 16.
- ④ International Relations Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto, Report: 2013 (Heisei 25) Kyoto City Multicultural Policy Council, 2014.
- ⑤ International Relations Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto, Report: 2014 (Heisei 26) Kyoto City Multicultural Policy Council, 2015.

- ⑥ International Relations Office, General Planning Bureau, City of Kyoto, Report: 2015 (Heisei 27)  
Kyoto City Multicultural Policy Council, 2016.
- ⑦ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

(にしおか しょうこ 教育学科)

2016 年 10 月 31 日受理